

## Remedy Used By Three Generations

Mothers Who Took It When Children  
Now Giving It to Their  
Children.

There must be genuine merit in an article that has stood the test of two generations of users.

In the field of medicine none has had greater success, nor retained that success to a greater degree, than Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which is now being used by three generations of people. Its use in families is constantly becoming more general. The reason primarily is that it has merit. It is what it represents itself to be, a laxative-tonic; it does not make exaggerated claims nor use coarse language to set forth its virtues.

It is a medicine, but so mild and gentle a medicine that thousands of mothers give it to their infants, and yet, in a slightly larger dose, it is equally effective for grown-ups. It is for any disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels, for constipation no matter how chronic for dyspepsia no matter how severe for biliousness, sour stomach, gas on the stomach, headaches, drowsiness after eating and similar complaints arising from a clogged-up condition of the bowels. It is pleasant to the taste and does not sicken. It can be used with safety and good results by anyone at any age or in any condition of health, and that person's health will improve. Every druggist sells it and the price is only fifty cents and one dollar a bottle.

Thousands of families throughout the country are never without Syrup



WM. ROSWELL TAYLOR

Pepsin in the house, among them Mrs. W. A. Taylor, 117 Lincoln Ave., Bismarck, Wis. She has five children and gives Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin to all of them as needed. Little William used to cry half the night with cramps and pain, but since being given Syrup Pepsin he does so no longer. The use of this remedy will teach you to avoid cathartics, salts, purgatives and physics generally as they are entirely too harsh. Syrup Pepsin cures gradually, but the cure is comfortable, safe and permanent.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 419 Washington, St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

## The Silk Industry in the United States in the Year 1909

[Special Correspondence to the Herald]

Washington, Dec. 5.—Final statistics of the silk industry in the United States for 1909 are presented in detail in a bulletin soon to be issued by Director Harris, of the bureau of the census, department of commerce. It was prepared under the supervision of W. M. Stuart, chief statistician for manufactures.

The silk market during 1909, according to the classification adopted for the presentation of the statistics of manufactures at the census of 1909, includes two classes of establishments, as follows: (1) Establishments manufacturing finished silk products, such as woven fabrics, braids, and trimmings, sewing, embroidery and wash silks, machine twist, and fringe and floss silks; and (2) establishments manufacturing silk yarn, known technically as cocoons, from and spun silk. The concerns engaged only in the manufacture of orange and brown are known as throwsters and winders, the latter performing the work of winding the threads on skeins and spools after they have been washed free from the gum which encases the raw fibers. The statistics for the industry do not cover the general manufacture of silk hosiery and knit goods, since establishments engaged primarily in classed manufactures are included and classified with the hosiery and knit goods industry.

The total number of establishments in the silk industry in the United States in 1909 was 552; the persons engaged in the industry were 165,238, of whom 99,047 were wage earners; the capital invested was \$152,155,002; the wages paid out amounted to \$38,578,081; the cost of materials was \$107,766,916; and the value of products was \$196,911,667. Almost three times as many establishments and almost fifteen times as many wage earners were reported for the silk-manufacturing industry in 1909 as in 1909, while the value of products in the latter year was more than sixteen times as great and the value added by manufacture more than twenty times as great as that reported 40 years previous.

Statistics for the silk manufacturing industry were first obtained at the census of 1840, when 67 establishments, employing an average of 1,723 hands, and manufacturing products valued at \$1,809,476 were reported. At the census of 1850, 129 establishments were reported, giving employment to an average of 5,455 hands, and manufacturing products valued at \$6,667,771. The development of the industry during the decade 1890-1900 was much more rapid than during the preceding decade, the number of establishments increasing 76.4 per cent, the number of wage earners 51.4 per cent, and the value of products 83.6 per cent.

The silk manufacturing industry is confined to 17 states, all of which with the exception of California, which

reported three establishments, are located east of the Mississippi river, while 16 establishments, located in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, represent the extent of the industry in the southern states. New Jersey is the most important state in the industry, ranking first at the census of 1909 and 1904 in value of products, with about one-third (32.2 per cent) of the total for the United States, and in value added by manufacture, but second at both censuses in the number of wage earners. The number of wage earners employed in the silk-manufacturing industry of that state increased 25.1 per cent during the decade ending with 1909, and the value of products increased 63.7 per cent. Pennsylvania, which ranked second in value of products, showed larger relative gains from 1890 to 1909 than New Jersey in all three items for which the percentages of increase are given, and outranked the latter state at the censuses of 1909 and 1904 in the number of wage earners employed.

New Jersey and Pennsylvania together reported about two-thirds of the total number of wage earners and total value of products for the industry in 1909. New York ranked third in 1909, with 10.1 per cent of the total value of products, and value added by manufacture, but not an important state in the industry as measured by value of products, shows the largest percentage of increase from 1890 to 1909 of any of the states for which figures are given, the gain in the number of wage earners being 79.3 per cent, that in value of products 219.6 per cent, and that in value added by manufacture 183.4 per cent. In general, the states held the same or nearly the same rank in respect to number of wage earners, value of products and value added by manufacture in 1909 as in 1904, and all of the states had the same rank in value of products.

**Female Wage Earners.**—Female wage earners were reported from all the states in which the industry was carried on, and in every case exceeded in the males in number. The largest number, 25,910, or 40.5 per cent of the total for the industry in the United States, was reported for Pennsylvania, and the next largest number, 17,316, for New Jersey. The four leading states, as measured by value of products, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut, together employed 54,636 female wage earners, or almost nine-tenths (88.4 per cent) of the total number for the United States. Wage earners under 16 years of age were reported from 15 states; the largest number, 3,149, were in Pennsylvania, in which state they represented 13.3 per cent of the total number of wage earners in the industry. The proportion of children employed was highest in Maryland, where they

represented 34.3 per cent of the total number of wage earners in the industry, and lowest in New York, where they constituted 2.5 per cent.

**Form of Ownership.**—In 1909, of the total number of silk mills reported, 54.9 per cent were under corporate ownership, as compared with 56.5 per cent in 1904, these establishments contributed more than two-thirds of the total value of products for the industry in both years (63.3 per cent and 69.3 per cent, respectively).

Establishments with products valued at \$100,000 but less than \$1,000,000 form the most important class, both numerically and as measured by value of products, such establishments constituting about two-fifths of the total number both in 1909 and 1904, and reporting 56.4 per cent of the total value of products in 1909 and 61.4 per cent in 1904. Establishments with products valued at \$1,000,000 or over formed only a small proportion of the total number at either census, but reported 34.4 per cent of the total value of products in 1909 and 29.3 per cent in 1904. The average value of products per establishment increased from \$218,465 in 1904 to \$281,117 in 1909, and the average value added by manufacture from \$92,050 to \$104,659. The average number of wage earners per establishment, on the other hand, shows a decrease from 125 in 1904 to 116 in 1909.

The total expenses in 1909 were \$177,175,719, distributed as follows: Cost of materials, \$107,766,916, or 60.8 per cent; wages, \$38,578,081, or 21.8 per cent; salaries, \$7,557,279, or 4.2 per cent; and miscellaneous expenses, made up of advertising, ordinary repairs of buildings and machinery, insurance, taxes, traveling expenses, \$23,111,433, or 13.2 per cent. The total cost of the materials used in the silk manufacturing industry in 1909 was \$107,766,916, as compared with \$75,861,185 in 1904 and \$62,406,855 in 1899, an increase during the decade of 72.7 per cent.

The total value of products for the industry increased \$9,655,409, or 5.2 per cent between 1909 and 1909. The total production of silk goods of broad weave (broad silks, velvets, plushes, tapestries and upholstery) in 1909 was 198,787,927 running yards, valued at \$115,136,724, as compared with \$7,940,935 yards valued at \$58,122,622, in 1909 the increase in output being 104 per cent and that in value 25.1 per cent.

This total value of products includes \$16,142,987, representing the value of organins and tram spun silk, and other partly finished products, a large part of which were sold to other manufacturing establishments for use as material in the manufacture of silk goods, and \$808,425 representing the value of products other than silk manufactures, so far as these were separately returned. The subtraction of the two figures just given from the total value of products for the industry leaves a remainder of \$179,861,152, which represents approximately the value of the finished silk goods made in the industry, although it may include the value of some products other than silk goods which were not specifically reported.

On the other hand, silk and silk-manufactured hosiery and knit goods to the value of \$4,544,795, were reported by establishments in the hosiery and knit goods industry, and other silk manufactures to the value of \$1,218,191 were reported by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products, although it is probable that these figures do not represent the total production of silk manufactures outside the silk manufacturing industry, as some establishments making these products may not have reported them separately. Combining the two figures just given with that previously given as representing the approximate value of finished silk goods made by establishments in the silk manufacturing industry proper, a total of \$185,624,041 is obtained, which represents approximately the total value of the finished silk goods manufactured in 1909.

## IF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER BOTHER

Take Salts to Flush Kidneys and neutralize irritating acids.

Kidney and bladder weakness result from uric acid, says a noted authority. The kidneys filter this acid from the blood and pass it on to the bladder, where it often remains to irritate and inflame, causing a burning, scalding sensation, or setting up an irritation at the neck of the bladder, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night. The sufferer is in constant dread, the water passes sometimes with a scalding sensation and is very profuse; again, there is difficulty in voiding it.

Bladder weakness, most folks call it, because they can't control urination. While it is extremely annoying and sometimes very painful, this is really one of the most simple ailments to overcome. Get about four ounces of Jad Salts from your pharmacist and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast, continue this for two or three days. This will neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation to the bladder and urinary organs which then act normally again.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless, and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and is used by thousands of folks who are subject to urinary disorders caused by uric acid irritation. Jad Salts is splendid for kidneys and causes no bad effects whatever.

Here you have a pleasant, effective lithia-water drink which quickly relieves bladder trouble.

Full weight and satisfaction guaranteed. New State Coal and Wood Yard. C. E. Kunz, Prop. Phone 35.

## INSURANCE DEPT. WOULD STAY ON PAYROLL

Case Similar to That of the  
Mounted Police Argued and  
Submitted to the Supreme  
Court.

The state insurance department case was argued in the supreme court at Santa Fe yesterday. The title of the case is the state of New Mexico ex rel. Jacobo Chavez, vs. W. G. Sargent, state auditor.

In this case the state superintendent of insurance seeks to compel the state auditor to pay his salary, although the last legislature did not provide for it in its regular appropriation bill. The case is very similar to the mounted police action recently brought in the supreme court which was decided against the mounted police, and resulted in the abolition of that office. There is this difference however, in the case of the mounted police, there was a specific repeal of some of the provisions of the original act in a subsequent law, while in the insurance department case, there is but an implied repeal of the original law, which made the pay of the superintendent a continuing appropriation.

Mr. L. Grimsbaw, assistant attorney general, represented the state auditor and E. R. Wright presented the insurance department's side of the case. Yesterday afternoon the case of state of New Mexico ex rel. Jacobo Chavez vs. the state board of health commissioners was argued and submitted.

## DONA ANA COUNTY PAYING TAXES

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 5.—Although the completed tax rolls of Dona Ana county have not been received by the traveling auditor, there seems to be no difficulty down there in paying 1913 taxes. According to the report of the treasurer and collector, he collected during the month of November the sum of \$31,575.27 in taxes for 1913, \$42,422 for 1912, \$20,95 for 1911 and \$67.66 for 1910. The state's proportion of these taxes is \$5,805.15, and according to law, this amount will be forwarded to the state treasurer before December 15th.

According to figures in the office of the traveling auditor, \$2.22 per cent of the 1913 taxes had been collected on and including October 31st. The total amount of taxes on the tax roll for 1913 is \$31,575.27, of this amount, the sum of \$2,948.45, totaling \$2.22 per cent, has been collected.

Statistics on the best and poorest paying counties have already been printed for several months past in this paper, and there is no change in this respect. Dona county still leads with McKinley second, while as for several months past, Santa Fe county brings up the rear with 57.12 per cent collected.

State Engineer French has granted the application of Lester B. Farnsworth of Bluewater, for 14.21 second feet of the Pintado arroyo in Valencia county. A reservoir to hold 3,467 acre feet is to be constructed to irrigate 2,070 acres. A dam 33 feet high will be built. The cost of the project is to be \$10,750 and diversion is to be direct.

Governor McDonald, who returned from his ranch at Carrizozo yesterday after spending Thanksgiving with his daughter and son-in-law, appointed the following notaries public: William MacDonnell, Carthage; Harmon T. Newby, East Las Vegas; Charles J. H. Bushnell, Beenhaim; Manuel Martinez, Clayton; Theodore Romero, Ranchos de Taos; and Edmund Thurman, of Kirtland.

In the case of the United States vs. William L. Beckham, Jacob A. Beckman and R. J. Beckman, an unlawful enclosure of public lands case, the federal court has issued an order to defendants to show cause why

## Pimples Source of Great Danger

May be Means of Absorbing  
Disease Germs in Most  
Unexpected Manner.



In thousands of instances the most trivial types of skin troubles have been the result of coming in contact with disease germs in small places, and the apparently insignificant pimple has been the gateway to a fatal disease, often infecting the entire system in a few days.

It is fortunate, however, that there is a remedy to keep skin clean and thoroughly free from such infection, and thanks to the energy of the producers the famous S. S. S. may now be had at most any drug store in the civilized world.

This preparation stands alone as a blood purifier. It is somewhat revolutionary in its composition, and accomplishes all that was ever claimed for mercury, iodine, arsenic, and other destructive mineral drugs, and yet it is absolutely a purely vegetable product. It contains one ingredient which serves the active purpose of stimulating each tiny cellular part of the tissues to the healthy and judicious selection of its own essential nutriment. There are more cases of arterial rheumatism, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, neuritis, and similar diseases resultant from the use of minerals than most people are aware of. These facts are brought out in a highly interesting book compiled by the medical department of the S. S. S. Co., 217 South High, Atlanta, Ga. It is mailed free together with special information, to all who write describing their symptoms.

Get a bottle of S. S. S. today, but be careful not to have something pushed off on you falsely claimed to be "just as good."



Whatever you cook will  
be better if you use

## Cottolene

Have you TRIED Cottolene for doughnuts, for fried oysters, potatoes, fish, croquettes, tarts, pies, meat pastry, cookies, cakes?

The whole trend of modern thought favors Cottolene for all cooking.

Many, formerly troubled with indigestion, now use Cottolene and enjoy their food.

The economical housewife saves money with Cottolene—it goes much farther than butter or lard and costs less.

Inexperienced cooks have few failures when cooking with Cottolene and experienced cooks are delighted with it.

Send for FREE Cook Book "HOME HELPS" also order a pair of Cottolene from your grocer.



THE FAIRBANK COMPANY  
CHICAGO



an injunction should not be issued as prayed for by Uncle Sam, the writ being made returnable at Roswell on February 10.

In the bankruptcy case of Andrew R. Wehring, hearing for final discharge has been set for January 10 at Albuquerque, before the United States commissioner.

The Hunter Mercantile company of Farmington, San Juan county, has been discharged as a bankrupt. A petition for involuntary bankruptcy was filed in March, 1912, but an offer of compromise was made and accepted and all creditors have been paid in accordance with the agreement.

## NAVAJO CHIEFS GET SHORT PRISON SENTENCES

Seven Would-Be Renegades,  
Penitent and Peaceful,  
Promise to Be Good Forever  
More.

Penitent and peaceful, as completely subdued as a red-man ever becomes, seven Navajo chiefs, recently rounded up by General Scott on the reservation and brought into Santa Fe for the attention of the court, passed through Albuquerque last night on their way to Gallup where they will serve very brief sentences in the McKinley county jail. One of the Indians will have to serve thirty-five days each.

This was the sentence given by Judge Pope in Santa Fe yesterday, after he had administered a severe lecture to the Indians on the importance of being good Indians and obeying the laws, rules and regulations of this beneficent government. The Indians promised to be good forever more and after pleas for leniency had been made by Father Amos Weber and Attorney Wilson of Santa Fe, the court gave the Indians the minimum sentence.

The two troops of the Twelfth cavalry will entrain at Gallup today and proceed to El Paso where they have been ordered for temporary service on the border.

## UPRISING ALL A "MYTH" DECLARES ATTORNEY WILSON

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 5.—That the sensational reports of an "Indian uprising" sent out from Farmington were a "myth" was the somewhat surprising statement made in court yesterday by Attorney Francis C. Wilson, appearing for the Navajo Indians who were sentenced by Judge Pope. Father Weber of St. Michael's also stated that the reports of the Indian trouble had been exaggerated. Mr. Wilson arraigned the Indian policemen whose actions at Shiprock helped to precipitate the trouble. He said that the Indians had been irritated by looking up three women without the husband of one of them. "At no time," he continued, "was there such danger around Shiprock as was stated in the press throughout the country. There was no confederation; there was no conspiracy."

Mr. Wilson urged the court to exercise clemency, alleging that the Navajos were "deficient in intelligence" and had not thoroughly understood the situation.

## PROPERTY OWNERS ARE HALED TO POLICE COURT BY BUILDING INSPECTOR

Charged with failure to connect their property with the sewer system, Ben Sanchez, A. Viciani, E. H. Dunbar, agent, Ramon Salas, John Newlander and Nick Metz were today summoned to appear in police court tomorrow morning and show cause why they failed to comply with the city ordinance in such cases made and provided. The complaint in each

case was signed by City Building Inspector E. M. Morgan.

Oscar Valdesque and M. Romero, natives of Old Mexico, were in police court this morning charged with being drunk and disorderly. Fines of \$10 each with the alternative of fifteen days were imposed.

Juan Rivera and Jack Sullivan, charged with vagrancy, were allowed to go. Rivera said he was from Santa Fe and was seeking his uncle here when arrested. Sullivan was en route for Fort Bliss, Texas, where he claimed to have a job as an army mule skinner.

## TOTAL OF 6 INCHES OF SNOW FALLS IN THE MEADOW CITY

Las Vegas, N. M., Dec. 4.—Instead of abating, as predicted by a local observer yesterday, the snow continued last night and this morning showed a fall of nearly six inches. The snow was heavy and fell rapidly all night. Until about 7 o'clock this morning the storm continued, and the final flakes fell about 8 o'clock. At 10 o'clock the sun emerged from the clouds, creating the prettiest scene imaginable. The rest of the day was ideal.

This storm area runs back as far as Chicago, according to reports received here, and in Colorado the fall has been much heavier than in New Mexico. All through Kansas a storm is reported.

Romana Fielding this morning took advantage of the pretty landscape and obtained several pictures of the surrounding country. It was originally planned to take a snow picture, but the plan later was changed.



## GOLDEN BROWN TOAST

Right off from a toaster on the table. If your family has never tried it there is a treat in store for them.

Get an Electric Toaster for Christmas and watch everyone smile at breakfast Christmas morning.

Albuquerque Gas, Electric Light  
and Power Company

## Break Away from the Big Three

Nothing is more monotonous than the monotony of meat, bread and potatoes alone three times a day.

## MOREYS Solitaire Groceries

offer a delightful variety of foods and a delightful relief from the three principal staples.

Solitaire Canned Corn, Beans, Peas, Tomatoes, Beets, Succotash and other vegetables add zest to the meal, because they bring their full food value and the freshness of the field to the table when fresh vegetables are not obtainable.

"The Best the Grocer Can Deliver."

THE MOREY MERCANTILE CO.  
Denver, Colo.